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WEEKLY CRUSADER

Vol. 1, No. 25

April 14, 1961

The WEEKLY CRUSADER is published weekly by Christian Crusade, Tulsa 2, Oklahoma. Dr. Billy James Hargis, Editor-In-Chief; Ken Swanson, Managing Editor; Major General C. A. Willoughby, USA Ret., Washington Representative. Subscription Rate: \$10.00 annually.



LEST WE FORGET

The March 27, 1961 issue of *Newsweek*, in separate articles, reported on Adlai Stevenson and his important work with the UN, and Red China: Crisis in the Communes. The "Special International Report" on Ambassador Stevenson was more than reporting, it was a deliberate editorial attempt to gain public support for the Ambassador and the United Nations. The story on Red China, however, was straight reporting. No editorial bias is reflected.

Quotes from the two articles indicate a growing inconsistency in the handling of foreign policy. Ambassador Stevenson is quoted as saying, "I would hope very much that we could achieve peaceful relations and restore harmony and security in the world, and that, of course, would include (Red) China . . . Our mission here is the peace and security of the world and China is a large part of the world."

The *Crisis in the Communes* article begins by quoting one of the 1,000 refugees who arrived in Hong Kong within one week. A woman refugee said, "People talk of nothing but food, they dream of nothing but food." The article described the famine now raging in Red China and the changes in the commune system as a result. But the article reminds the West that "Despite the modifications, the communes still remain the 'entirely new social organisms' originally envisaged; forced labor is the rule; in effect, the cadres keep absolute control of the food supply . . . In the Communes, the average rice ration, originally 12 ounces a day, now has been cut to 4 or 5 ounces (one bowl full)."

Like Stevenson's dream, a nurse from North China remarked, "But many people say that fifteen years from now China will be a happy country." According to the article, her bitter reasoning was that "by then, half of the population will be dead of starvation," a far more realistic prediction than the Utopian "peace" through the U.N.

Communism can only advance where there is decay in strength of will, unity, morality and economy. The idea of coexisting with the Kremlin and its stooges — whoever they are — can only be fostered in the minds of an amoral society. By even suggesting the recognition of the murdering regime of Red China we elevate the importance of the persecutors and completely ignore the persecuted. It ignores the fact that Communism has no conventional political or territorial boundaries.

TIME TO FACE REALITY

Before Ambassador Stevenson goes much farther with his plans to unite the world under the United Nations, he would do well to heed J. Edgar Hoover's remarks in "The Great Pretense." Mr. Hoover wrote:

"When the Communist smirk begins to change to a smile, as is the case right now, we would be well advised to refocus our sights. Behind those changing spots, the same blood still flows through the leopard's veins."

The same book credits Joseph Stalin with this trite philosophy: "Words are one thing, actions another. *Good words are a mask for the concealment of bad deeds.* Sincere diplomacy is no more possible than dry water and iron wood."

For some reason this naked evaluation of the Kremlin's attitude has never penetrated the thinking of Mr. Stevenson and other idealistic "one worlders." Ignoring the plight of untold millions who are enslaved by humanist theoreticians, they busily engage themselves in futile attempts to bring order out of the Kremlin planned chaos. While cultivating Red friendship it must be remembered that the Reds are moving ever closer to their total victory.

Because Americans are so prone to forget the "nature of the Communist beast" and remember only his sweet talk of peace and security, we are reprinting here some of the conclusive proofs that Stalin meant it when he said, "Words are one thing, actions another. Good words are a mask for the concealment of bad deeds."

THESE ACTIONS SPEAK LOUD

At a banquet in Russia, former U.S. Ambassador William C. Bullitt sat between Soviet President Voroshilov and Marshal Budenny. They were recounting some of their deeds—including the capture of Kiev without fighting. When asked by Bullitt what had happened, Voroshilov boasted:

"There were 11,000 czarist officers with their wives and children in Kiev and they had more troops than we had, and we never could have captured the city by fighting. So we used propaganda and we told them that they would be released and allowed to go to their homes with their families and treated as well as possible by our army. They believed us and surrendered . . . We shot all the men and boys and we put all the women and girls into brothels for our army. My army needed women, and I was concerned with my army's health, not the health of those women . . . it didn't make any difference anyhow . . . because they were all dead within three months."

In the *Second Interim Report*, of the Select Committee on Communist Aggression, House of Representatives, the Committee heard testimony from Col. Grigori Burlitski, a commanding officer in the Russian MVD until his escape to the west. Col. Burlitski told how the entire population of the Chechen-Inguish Republic, a non-Russian nation of 500,000 people, was liquidated within 24 hours. According to the Colonel's

testimony, this genocide was accomplished through lies and deception. The population was gathered in their separate villages through the ruse of patriotic rallies. Once the populace was assembled, the leader of the Soviet Government would mount the platform and accuse the Chechen-Inguish people of collaborating and giving aid and comfort to Nazi troops. This, evidently, was sufficient reason to have the entire nation destroyed. The Soviet Government made the following decision:

A LESSON FOR LOCAL COMMUNISTS

"The entire population of the Chechen-Inguish Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic would be 100% deported or would be 'transferred' as the word read 'to far away points of the Soviet Union.'" (Colonel Burlitski in answer to a question, said that local Communists were deported as well as the rest of the populace, and he agreed that this should serve as a warning to local Communists the world over.)

This, however, is not the whole of the tragic mass murder story as written by the Kremlin executioners. The report further testifies that:

"Lieutenant Colonel Burlitski also participated in the mass deportations of the population of the Kalmuk Autonomous Republic, as well as the Karachaev Republic, and the Crimean Tartar Republic . . . More than 1 million men, women and children were deported to scattered regions of Siberia and Central Asia."

Witness Burlitski continued:

"After the population was deported, in the villages and the cities of the Chechen-Inguish remained empty, absolutely dead silence. But this silence sometimes is broken. It is terrible. Sometimes this dead silence is broken by the neglected cattle, cows, horses, hungry dogs, cats, chickens. The silence is sometimes broken by the drunken orgies of the Communists, of the agents of the operational units of the NKVD. They drink everything; alcohol, corn liquor, anything they can find. It is hard to say why they drink; either because they are conscious of the fact that they were murderers, or that they were blind executioners of the rulers of the Soviet Union."

Or read on into the report and learn of the extent of slavery and brutality fostered by those with whom we are to discuss "peace terms."

"BALANCED" ECONOMY BY SLAVERY

"Mass deportations are a prime Communist technique of destruction. They serve as a forerunner of a life of misery in a slave or forced labor camp. More than 11 million people are detained in such camps in the U.S.S.R. itself. Human slavery is an integral part of the economy of the U.S.S.R. and it is organized on a more absolute, ruthless and efficient basis than ever before known to mankind."

(See "SLAVERY" page 7)

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE DIGEST

An impartial analysis of political, economic and military events in the critical areas of the world, derived from confidential sources, with emphasis on facts that have not been made fully public. Editor: Major General C. A. Willoughby, U.S.A. Ret. MacArthur's Chief of Intelligence 1939-1951.



PROPOSED PEACE CONFERENCE TO HALT WORLD WAR II

THE FALL OF POLAND: OCTOBER 1939

In the fall of 1939 it was my good fortune to meet a man whose mission to Berlin might have changed world history. For ten years I had served as a technical adviser to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and one of my intimate friends was Senator William E. Borah who had served for years as the chairman of that committee. One day during the third week of October 1939, I went to Sen. Borah's office for a conference on the international situation. World War II had broken out on September 1, and by the middle of October German armies had succeeded in crushing Poland's resistance on a wide front. Borah was a sincere pacifist who had long feared the outbreak of war in Europe. In 1938, he had planned to visit Berlin to talk with German leaders in the hope of alleviating the plight of the Jews in that country. When the German Foreign Office learned of his desire to visit the *Third Reich* a formal invitation was sent to him with an offer to pay his transportation expenses. Secretary Hull was opposed to Borah's visit to Germany so the Senator abandoned any thought of going abroad and tried to accomplish his purposes through correspondence.

ENTER WILLIAM RHODES DAVIS

Senator Borah did not rely solely on letters to make his influence felt in Germany. Many visitors from abroad came to his office and one of the most interesting of these was William Rhodes Davis. Mr. Davis was a wealthy oil man who had made a large contribution to the treasure chest of Franklin D. Roosevelt during the 1936 campaign. He had extensive oil interests in Mexico and was anxious to ship cargoes to Germany. He was working hand-in-glove with German financiers, and with their assistance had built a large refinery in Hamburg. The outbreak of World War II was a seri-

ous threat to Davis' ambitious plans and he began to exert pressure upon President Roosevelt to end that conflict.

ROOSEVELT AUTHORIZES DAVIS' MISSION TO BERLIN

On September 15, 1939 he had a conference at the White House with the President and with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and he informed them that if he were permitted to visit Berlin and talk with Chancellor Hitler and General Goering he believed he could persuade them to recall the German legions from Poland and stop the war. The President was intrigued with the possibilities of this mission and the requested permission was extended to Davis to visit Berlin.

While I was talking to Senator Borah, a clerk announced that Mr. Davis was in an anteroom. Borah immediately invited him into his office and Davis launched into a vivid description of his visit to Berlin. He was certain that the President was deeply interested in this search for peace and had discussed the different approaches that could be made to Hitler.

Secretary Hull was lukewarm with regard to a special mission to Berlin and Davis realized that he would get no support from the Department of State.

DAVIS REPORTS ON CONCILIATORY TALKS WITH GOERING

In his conversation with Borah and me, he told of his conferences with General Goering. He had assured Goering that President Roosevelt was deeply interested in ending the war in Europe. If a world conference could be called at Washington, and if Roosevelt could act as a mediator between the warring nations, a specific settlement of the current conflict could be arranged and a preventive of future wars could be worked out.

Goering expressed his surprise that Roosevelt was interested in a world conference to discuss the bases of peace and he inquired about tentative terms. Davis expressed the belief that the President would be willing to favor the return to Germany of the port of Danzig and the Polish Corridor. There was also some hope that a compromise could be reached on the question of the return of the colonies that had been taken from Germany under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

Sen. Borah had been a bitter opponent of the Treaty of Versailles when that instrument had been debated in the Senate, and he was eager to hear the rest of the story that Davis was telling with evident gusto. According to Davis, Goering was greatly pleased to hear that Roosevelt was willing to set aside some of the punitive clauses in the Treaty of Versailles, and with reference to world peace he declared that Germany was always ready to work for peace in Europe along equitable lines.

If President Roosevelt would call a world conference to meet in Washington the stage could be set for a new world order. Germany would agree to a settlement whereby a new Polish State and a new Czechoslovakian independent government could be erected.

HITLER PAVES WAY FOR WASHINGTON

Borah expressed interest in these conciliatory terms that Germany might propose, and he inquired about the reaction of Hitler to this Davis mission. Davis then reported that Goering had discussed the whole matter with Hitler who had indicated his willingness to accept the idea of a world conference at Washington. If the conference were called, Goering would represent Germany. Moreover, Hitler was so interested in the calling of this conference that he promised to make an address on October 6 which would lay the basis for the Roosevelt mediation between the warring powers.

Borah showed an intense interest in Davis' story and plied him with many questions about the atmosphere in Berlin. Davis believed that both Hitler and Goering were sincere in their desire for a world conference, and he told how he had hurried back from Berlin in order to give the President the good news. On his way to Washington he had read the address that Hitler made on October 6. The German Chancellor had emphasized the importance of calling a conference of the "leading nations" in Europe in an attempt to find some formula for peace. It should be held before "millions of men are uselessly sent to their death and billions of dollars worth of property destroyed. The continuation of the present state of affairs is unthinkable."

BORAH AND THE SENATE

Davis told Borah of his elation when he read these encouraging words of Hitler and he thought his mission

had been a great success. All that he had to do now was to have a conference with the President and help prepare the plans for the proposed world conference. Borah then asked Davis if he had given any thought to the role of the United States Senate in foreign affairs. *He reminded Davis that in 1919-1920 the Senate had wrecked President Wilson's grandiose plans for American participation in a League of Nations. Would it not have been wise for Davis to have talked over his plans for a world conference with Key Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, before he had gone to Berlin? This question floored Davis who was a man with little formal education and little knowledge of the forces that shaped American foreign policy. He made a weak response and then hurried to finish the story of his Berlin adventure.*

W. R. DAVIS AND THE WHITE HOUSE

When Davis returned to Washington, he immediately called the White House and informed the Presidential private secretary, Miss LeHand, that he was back from Berlin and would like an opportunity to see the President. Miss LeHand was not cordial and said the President was holding a series of important conferences and would not be available for a report from Davis for several days. He called the White House repeatedly after this rebuff but was unable to get through to the President. He was still hopeful that he would have an opportunity to tell the President about his favorable reception in Berlin and the great possibilities that awaited the call of a world conference in Washington. He then asked Borah what he thought of the situation.

Borah was cautious in his reply. He was not close to the White House and could not speak from an intimate association with the President. He did know that Key Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had not been apprised of the Davis mission to Berlin and might be suspicious of this exercise in amateur diplomacy.

Borah was also dubious about the role being played by Secretary Hull. He remembered how Hull had blocked his visit to Berlin in 1938, and he knew that Hull usually frowned upon any diplomatic missions that were not initiated by the Department of State.

Davis then asked Borah if he would intervene in this matter. The way had been prepared for the calling of a world conference that would not only put an end to the incalculable losses in human lives and property that a new world war would entail, but this conference would also outline a workable plan that would insure future world peace. Borah agreed that the possibilities of this conference were unlimited, and he promised to see Key Pittman and discuss the matter with him.

SECRETARY HULL KILLS PROPOSED PEACE CONFERENCE

I had no further contact with Davis, but when I saw Senator Borah two weeks later I found him in an unusually dejected mood. Pittman had been greatly interested in the calling of a world conference in Washington, with Roosevelt acting as a mediator between the belligerent nations, but Secretary Hull had announced his strong opposition to such a procedure. He had vehemently opposed any meeting between Roosevelt and Matsuoka, the Japanese Prime Minister, in 1933, and in 1941 he was equally opposed to any conference between Roosevelt and Prince Konoye, the Japanese Prime Minister.

It is apparent that a heavy burden of historical responsibility rested upon the uneasy shoulders of Secretary Hull in October, 1939. President Roosevelt was intrigued with the possibilities that were involved in the calling of a world conference that might stop the appalling losses of life and treasure that were attending the continuance of World War II. He was even more interested in a conference that might point the path to a guaranteed world peace. Davis was a friend in whom he had confidence and he had apparently reposed high hopes in the Davis mission to Berlin. But he was reluctant to run counter to the spirited opposition of Secretary Hull who had taken a personal dislike to Davis and had no faith in his ability to find a formula for world peace in the tense atmosphere of Berlin.

REFLECTIONS ON WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN

Davis soon left Washington a disillusioned man. I had no further meetings with him but I discussed his case with both Borah and Key Pittman. They thought the Davis mission to Berlin had been bright with the promise of a new world order, and as I recalled the impassioned and hopeful account that Davis gave to Borah and me at our memorable lunch, I wondered if one of the great "might-have-beens" in all history had just been enacted in Washington.

If World War II had been stopped in its first few weeks by a world conference dedicated to world understanding, and the outline of a new world order had been clearly drawn through the mediation of President Roosevelt, the advent of the nuclear age would have meant wonderful progress during a period of lasting peace with no threat of the destruction of mankind through the weapons of atomic war. (By Prof. Dr. Charles Callan Tansill)

Editorial Note: Prof. Charles Callan Tansill Ph.D. is Professor Emeritus, American Diplomatic History, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. Dr. Tansill ranks with the great names in contemporary historical research. His authenticity is not open to question. Dr. Tansill's works are accepted standard reference texts viz: "America Goes to War" (1938). "The Foreign Policy of Thomas F. Bayard" (1938) "Backdoor to War: Roosevelt's Foreign Policy" (1954) and other important titles.

The WEEKLY CRUSADER

THE UKRAINE: RENAISSANCE OF THE WEST

In the Ukraine it is a time-honored custom to set up gravestones and cairns in memory and in honor of those who gave their lives for the future of their people. The Russians, however, have levelled these graves and cairns in order to destroy a heroic memory. The essential difference between the Ukrainians and the Russians is marked by a profound symbolism: the Ukrainians cherish the memory of patriotic heroes and their deeds live on in the hearts of the people; the Russians, on the other hand, try to obliterate all illustrious names from the memory of the living. It was not hedonistic egoism that constituted the essence of (Ukrainian) life, but national consciousness and idealism. Heroes do not live in the present but in the future.

YOUTH — CUSTODIAN OF NATIONAL IDEALS

Youth must be inspired by what is great and sublime, noble and altruistic, heroic and ideal. The search for truth, freedom to search and willingness to sacrifice oneself — these are typical characteristics of youth. These spiritual forces cannot be exterminated in young souls, and for this reason we must be convinced that Russian tyranny with its hypocritical Communist faith has not succeeded behind the Iron Curtain in destroying the living soul and eternal longing of youth for truth and freedom. Youth has always rebelled against the cult of the average man in the street; it has always been inspired by heroes and martyrs.

The youth of a nation that is torn by misgivings and doubts and by the relativity of material values, sceptical about its own strength is, indeed, in a sad state.

Lao Tze said that those who die for an idea will live for ever. But how many people are there today who would live according to the motto of the Chinese sage?

THE UNDERGROUND RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS

Most of us here feel that the West seriously lacks the conviction of Lao Tze. This does not, however, mean that such conviction does not exist in the Europe of today. It has been reborn and has developed in the underground movements in Eastern Europe, especially in the Ukraine, while society in the west, in its daily life, pursues the cult of materialism — personal ease and comfort.

We are living in a hedonistic age, in spite of the fact that in Eastern Europe the new foundations for an heroic age have already been established in the underground movements. The five hundred Ukrainian women in the Russian

concentration camp in Kingiri who tried to hold up the Russian tanks and went to their death singing patriotic revolutionary songs, are equally as heroic as the legendary figures of the history of Sparta or Rome in the days of Mucius Scevola.

The Russian Bolshevik *imperium* is carrying out barbaric oppressions; but in spite of this fact, we see in the West a paralysis of will to act, *an ideological and moral marasmus*. The main aim seems to be for an ever greater accumulation of material goods, and a resulting depreciation of moral and intellectual values.

Forces of evil are aiming to effect the infiltration of a sinister slogan — "Better red than dead!" Can the younger generation grow to maturity on a moral basis such as this? If it is fed with such nonsensical ideas, is it capable of taking up the fight against tyrants? These insidious methods result in mass-hypnosis and cover up the real state of affairs behind the Iron Curtain — in Ukraine and Hungary, in the concentration camps of Siberia and Kazakhstan.

Why is the heroic fight of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, operating in World War II on two fronts, not featured in films? Or the heroic exploits of the insurgent commanders, or the life of anti-Communist revolutionaries of East Europe? Why are not the mass crimes of Khrushchev, the greatest political gangster of today, exposed?¹ *The Communist gangsters, their collaborators and Russophils, the supporters of Russian imperialism, are given a better reception in the political and intellectual life of the Occident than are the fighters against Russian tyranny.* These fighters were never collaborators of Russia. They fought against Red Russia, even in the days of their complete isolation. It has been affirmed that they are too radical (and rightly so!), too "Nazi," although they are persons of principle, character and sound ideas. They languished both in Russian and Nazi prisons.

THE KREMLIN OCTOPUS AND THE WEST

The citadel of the old materialist Russian world — Moscow — is today stretching out its tentacles like an octopus to seize the organism of the Occident and is permeating the West with false ideas. The task of these appeasers of Moscow is to introduce the Communist plague among their own people. *Russia's strength lies in the moral weakness of Western society.*

At the same time, a new world is coming into existence in the underground movements of East Europe. But just as the pagans two thousand years ago did not see the star of Bethlehem because they did not believe in the possibility of a new and better world, so, too, the present leaders of the Occident fail to recognize the shining islands of the fighting peoples in

¹See "LEST WE FORGET," in this issue.

East Europe who could destroy the Bastille of Russian materialist tyranny from within. From the effort of these peoples there will arise a new heroic culture and new historic perspectives for mankind. These perspectives are in opposition to the hedonistic age. They furnish the national principle for a new and promising world action against the realm of Communist despotism and the Red colonial imperium — the idea of militant Christianity against militant atheism, of freedom of the individual against despotism and slavery, of justice against injustice, of the cross and the sword against Mongoloid-Panslavism and Colonial exploitation. There is no modus vivendi between the Russian materialist anti-Christ agitation and the national Christian way of life.

In its fight against Russia, the Ukraine has hoisted the uncompromising flag of national and Christian idea. As formerly, it opposes the Russian motto of "rob what has been robbed" with the watchword "liberate our brothers, and defend religious faith and the fatherland." The Occident must realize that its cause, too, is at issue in this fight.

Heroism is found in the militant Ukraine, — not the easy life of Western society. This is the alternative which confronts youth today.

In the fight against Russian despotism, the greatest strategist of the national insurgent fight during the past decades, the leader of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, General Roman Shukhevich (Taras Chuprynska), has done the free world a conspicuous service. Like Benjamin Franklin, we rightly say: "Our cause is the cause of all mankind. Our enemy, the demon of destruction and slavery — Russia — has become the enemy of all freedom-loving peoples."

There is a Chinese proverb which says: "In order to live in peace and quiet, one must be blind and dumb." And what of personal happiness? As Drummond says: "A noble heart is never completely happy if his neighbor is not happy." Those who are inspired by this idea will only find peace and quiet for their conscience if they fight for this ideal. "Victory is only bestowed on him who can also smile in suffering," says the Ukrainian poetess, O. Teliha.

The Ukrainian freedom fighter and political thinker, Michnovsky, rightly said: "What belongs to us by right, we shall take, if needs be, by force."

Editorial Note: Digest from the "A.B.N. Correspondence," Monthly Bulletin of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, Muenchen, Germany. Editor: Slawa Stetzko. The article coincides with the recent Congressional authorization to erect a statue to Taras Shevchenko, poet Laureate of Ukraine and great fighter against Czarist tyranny. A documentary biography of Shevchenko entitled, "*Europe's Freedom Fighter: 1818-1861*" has been published as Document No. 445, 86th Congress. The authorization of the Statue is contained in "Public Law 86 — 749." The legislative effort to accomplish this recognition is primarily due to the indefatigable efforts of Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Georgetown University, who is also Chairman of the "National Committee on Captive Nations Week."

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"SLAVERY" (Continued from page 2)

"One hundred and twenty thousand Poles who survived the horrors of the slave-labor camps in the U.S.S.R. were permitted to leave the Soviet Union under the leadership of General Anders in 1942 following the outbreak of the Nazi-Soviet war. The committee also learned that over 1,692,000 citizens of prewar Poland were deported to the U.S.S.R. during the years 1939-1941. More than 1,259,000 have never been accounted for to date."

That agents of a degenerate dictatorship capable of such atrocities can come to America and agitate our people on matters like "Civil Rights" is ludicrous indeed.

But facts can be cold and impersonal. We have pretty well conditioned ourselves to reading about mass murders and genocide without giving it a second thought. After all, these things happened thousands of miles away and to people with foreign sounding names.

And then too, IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE. (?)

LISTEN TO EYEWITNESSES

But the personal testimony of those who have witnessed Kremlin tyranny is more moving. Like the account of Meadowlands, Minnesota mayor Paul Sramek, as written by Walter Eldot:

"Men don't cry often and they feel awkward when they do. Paul Sramek, long-time mayor of Meadowlands, weeps everytime he talks about the things he saw in Czechoslovakia the country he left at 17 and revisited last year.

"His eyes fill with tears and his voice begins to break when he tells how people he used to know in his childhood apologized to him for having betrayed their friends to save their own lives; how his relatives spoke to him in whispers for fear of someone listening and reporting them.

"It frightens me when I hear people talk about wanting things for nothing," he says. "They've got free medical care and pensions in Czechoslovakia, but look at the price they paid. They bartered away their freedom. They own nothing anymore; that's why everything has to be free."

"I'm at the age where I ought to take it easy, sit back and let others do the talking," he says. "But I just can't, not while there's a breath left in me to tell people what I've seen overseas and how it frightens me to think how close and great that danger is. Yes, maybe I've become a crusader. Maybe everyone of us ought to be one."

KHRUSHCHEV IS HATED

Or we might take more seriously the testimony of Victor Jaanmits, the Soviet seaman from Estonia who

jumped ship (the Baltika) while bringing passenger Khrushchev to New York. Jaanmits said:

"Khrushchev is hated where I come from. All of us are under his iron fist. There is no freedom anywhere. We are his slaves. He is another Hitler."

Yurievich Kaznacheyev, a former Soviet diplomatic attache who defected to Burma, said:

"When (the older Russians) realized all these (Communist) promises were nothing but a fairy tale, it was too late. Long years of suppression, concentration camps, purges, . . . convinced some of them that nothing could be done about it, that it is much safer to put all their efforts into the struggle for survival."

Romolo Tagliabue is recorded in the November 1959 American Legion Magazine as saying of his experiences in the slave camps:

"I have just returned to my native country of Italy after being held a prisoner of war in Russia for nearly 17 years. I have seen the inside of too many communist dungeons, forced labor camps, coal mines and inquisition chambers. I have, somehow, survived these and the endless brutality, starvation and brainwashing that my Red captors subjected me to.

"And I hereby testify that nowhere in history has human slavery been exploited to such a vast and terrifying degree as it is being exploited in the Soviet Union right now.

"Between 6 and 12 million people — many of them captured soldiers who, according to the articles of the Geneva Convention, should have been repatriated years ago — are living today in wooden barracks guarded by lookout towers and ever-ready machineguns and encircled by barbed wire."

COMMUNISTS ARE COMMUNISTS

Senator Thomas J. Dodd, in a Senate speech recorded in *The Tablet*, June 20, 1959, enlarged on the fact that these atrocities are not peculiar to Russian Communists alone, but are characteristic of Communists everywhere. Senator Dodd said:

"Since the end of the war, a whole series of events in many parts of the world have demonstrated that this intense hatred was not confined to one moment in history or to the specific variety of Communist that existed in the Soviet Union under Stalin.

"What kind of fear and what kind of hatred was it that induced four million North Koreans — one third of the pre-war population of this Communist satellite — to abandon their land holdings and their belongings and seek refuge in South Korea?

"What kind of hatred was it that compelled one million North Vietnamese to flee from the

so-called 'liberation' regime of Ho Chi-minh — most of them under conditions of terrible danger and hardship, racing against the armistice deadline?

"What kind of hatred was it that induced 15,000 of the 20,000 Chinese POW's taken in Korea to refuse to return to their homeland — despite the blandishments of the Communist representatives, despite the discouraging attitude of the West, despite the bleak prospects of resettlement elsewhere, and despite the overwhelming importance of family and homeland to Chinese generally?

"What kind of hatred and desperation was it that produced the East German and Polish uprisings and the incredible heroism of the Hungarian revolution, in which an unarmed and unorganized citizenry triumphed over both the secret police and the Red Army in the first round of the battle?

"And . . . what kind of hatred was it that led two million Tibetans, virtually without arms, and with no friendly armies on their frontiers, to rise up against the overwhelming might of the Chinese Red Army?

"In the evolution of hatred of tyranny there is a point where it becomes blind and all-possessing passion. And no regime in history has been so outstandingly successful in fostering this special breed of hatred as has the Communist regime in Russia and its satellite regimes in other Countries."

NO HELP FROM AMERICA

The Hungarian-American newspaper Szabad Magyarsag reported that "15,000 Russian soldiers deserted from the Red Army to fight alongside the Hungarian Freedom Fighters in 1956 . . . Inside Russia, when the conversation veers around to the events in Hungary, the West is scathingly attacked. 'They, (the West), talk about being anti-Communist but it was left to us, the Russians, to help the Hungarians in the fight against Communism.'"

Former President Eisenhower, proclaiming Captive Nations Week, said:

"It is appropriate and proper to manifest to the peoples of the captive nations the support of the government and the people of the United States of America for their just aspirations for freedom and national independence."

But the fact that Mr. Eisenhower's administration did nothing to aid the Hungarian Freedom Fighters, nor the masses of enslaved peoples languishing in Kremlin camps and hovels would indicate that he forgot all too quickly their anguished plea.

The fact that convicted Communist Frank Wilkinson could speak to a crowd of 4,000 students at the

University of California under the banner of "free speech" indicates that Governor Pat Brown and the administration of the University have chosen to ignore the true nature of International Communism or else their memories are amazingly short.

SHORT MEMORIES IN WHITE HOUSE

Has President Kennedy too, forgotten the inhumane acts of the Communist aggressors? Is that why the White House has just announced:

1. Discontinuation of the program of intercepting unlabeled Communist propaganda from abroad,
2. "Consideration" by the administration of doing away with the requirement for fingerprinting of aliens, and
3. Lifting the ban on importation of certain Soviet products which have been heretofore banned under law prohibiting the importation of products produced with forced labor.

On page 22 of the *Interim Report On Communist Aggression* House Report #2650, the special House Committee said:

"The acceptance by the West of a policy of coexistence with Communism would be an acceptance of the greatest system of human slavery known in history. It would give tacit approval to the slave labor camps of the U.S.S.R., the system of terror imposed by the Communist police over their people. It would endorse the barbed wire of the Iron Curtain, the savage dogs, machineguns, and mine-fields that are meant to keep the curtain impassable. It would put the stamp of approval on the present Communist system of continuous mass murder of all the best elements of society in order that the Communists may maintain control."

In their conclusion to the report, the Committee wrote:

"Because of the foregoing findings, based on testimony sworn to before the committee, we conclude that peaceful coexistence is a Communist myth which can be attained only through the complete surrender of our free way of life for one of slavery under Moscow-controlled Communism."

One of the recommendations of the Committee was:

"That this report and the record of testimony be transmitted to the United States Ambassador to the United Nations . . ."

If this report has been made available to Ambassador Stevenson, and if he has read the report, *how under heaven can be justify a state of coexistence with the International Kremlin Gangsters?*

As the Bible so discreetly asks, "Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by?"